

Reducing Adult Reoffending

An analysis to guide local intervention

Officers to Contact

Jeff Hardy
Research Manager
Research & Information Team
Leicestershire County Council

t: 0116 305 7342
e: jefferson.hardy@leics.gov.uk

Megan Jones
Team Leader
Safer Leicestershire Partnership
Leicester City Council

t: 0116 252 8564
e: megan.jones@leicester.gov.uk

Simon Doran
Reducing Reoffending Coordinator
Community Safety Team
Leicestershire County Council

t: 0116 305 6906
e: simon.doran@leics.gov.uk

(Note: in post until 31.03.2010)

Report Overview

The report has been produced to help describe the adult offending and reoffending population of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. It is designed to identify who is more likely to be an offender and which offenders are most likely to reoffend, based on the demographics of the individual offenders, characteristics of the communities in which offenders live and the criminogenic needs that these offenders have.

The findings show that there are a handful of neighbourhoods within both Leicester City and Leicestershire that have more resident offenders and reoffenders. However, it is difficult to target offenders at a neighbourhood level as it is unlikely that offenders will have the same demographics and criminogenic needs at such a local level.

The results of the analysis provide a focus for targeted interventions to help reduce adult reoffending, by identifying those adult offenders within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland who are most likely to reoffend. The analysis clearly identifies several groups within the Probation Area caseload, who are more likely to reoffend compared to the rest of the adult offender population, describing both the criminogenic needs and demographics of these individuals.

Contents

Section	Page
1 Introduction	2
2 Methodology	3
3 Where are offenders most likely to live?	5
4 Where are re-offenders most likely to live?	5
5 Profile of the Probation caseload : Offender Demographics	7
6 Who is more likely to reoffend?	10
7 Profile of the Probation caseload : Offender Needs	12
8 Who to target?	15
9 Recommendations	17
9 Glossary	18
10 Appendices	19

I. Introduction

Adults and young people convicted of offences are often some of the most socially excluded within society. The majority of offenders have complex and often deep-rooted health and social problems, such as substance misuse, mental health problems, homelessness, high levels of unemployment and possibly debt and financial problems. Tackling these issues is important for addressing the offender's problems and providing 'pathways out of offending', and to break the inter-generational cycle of offending and associated family breakdown.¹

The importance of reducing reoffending

Reducing reoffending is fundamental to reducing crime in local communities and benefits everyone:

- every offender who becomes an ex-offender means safer streets and fewer victims
- turning people away from crime means less pressure on the resources of the criminal justice system and its delivery partners
- offenders who stop reoffending get the opportunity to repay their debt to society and improve their own life chances, as well as those of their children and families.

National Context

In April 2010 statutory changes to the Policing and Crime Act 2009 placed a statutory duty for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce reoffending by adult and young offenders. As a result, the changes should improve CSPs access to information on offenders' characteristics and their needs in localities, enhancing the quality of strategic assessments and supporting targeted policing and interventions in appropriate places for particular community safety issues.

Access to better information will further enhance the key role CSPs can play in bringing together and co-ordinating the actions of housing providers, health services, local authorities and other key players, all of which have a critical role in cutting crime and reducing reoffending.

Local Context

Leicestershire and Rutland Probation Trust is responsible for the supervision of adult offenders in the community, and in conjunction with the Prison Service, the management of adult offenders under the age of 21 in custody, and adult offenders aged 21 and over who have been sentenced to a period of imprisonment of 12 months or longer.

This report forms part of the Partnership Strategic Assessment 2010 for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Its purpose is to provide the local Community Safety Partnerships with information about the local adult offender population, helping to understand who these individuals are most likely to be, the communities they are most likely to live in and their needs that potentially influence their likelihood to reoffend.

Purpose of the analysis

The purpose of this analysis is to provide a description of the adult offending population of the sub-region (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland). Identifying key demographics and offending characteristics that can help to identify those individuals who are at most risk of reoffending.

¹ Guidance on new duties for Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales: Executive Summary, Home Office

2. Methodology

What do we need to know?

The framework of this report is based around the following questions

- What is the demographic profile of the local adult offender population?
- How does this profile vary across the sub-region?
- Where are adult offenders most likely to live?
- Which adult offenders are most likely to reoffend?
- Where are adult re-offenders most likely to live?
- How do the needs of offenders vary across the sub-region?

Data from Partner Agencies

The following key dataset has been used in the analysis to help answer the above questions.

Adult Offender Information

The data used in the analysis is based on a cohort of individuals taken from the Probation caseload for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. The cohort includes those individuals on the caseload whose case was open at any point during January 2009 to September 2009. The offending behaviour of the cohort has then been tracked to December 2009 to determine whether individuals reoffended within this time period. This cohort includes 4,700 individuals.

Where available, the residential postcode of each adult offender has been used to determine which Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and which Local Authority District they are resident in. Out of the 4,700 individuals included in the cohort, 4,012 had a residential postcode within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. These 4,012 individuals form the base of the analysis presented within this report. Of the 688 offenders not included within the analysis, 227 had a postcode corresponding to a prison, 172 had a postcode outside the sub-region and 289 had an incomplete or unmatched postcode.

Contextual Data

The following information relating to the community in which each offender lives has also been included in the analysis.

Recorded Crime

The number of offences recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary within each Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs) has been used to identify areas of relatively high crime across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Appendix I shows a map to highlight the top 20% of LSOAs with the highest number of recorded offences between April 2009 and March 2010. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine whether an offender lives within an area with a high level of recorded crime.

Reported Incidents of ASB

The number of ASB incidents recorded by Leicestershire Constabulary within each Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs) has been used to identify areas of relatively high ASB across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. Appendix I shows a map to highlight the top 20% of LSOAs with the highest number of ASB incidents between April 2009 and March 2010. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine whether an offender lives within an area with a high level of ASB.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2007) is a measure of overall deprivation presented at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The overall index includes information about: income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation, and crime. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine the level of overall deprivation of the areas in which offenders live.

Urban Rural

The Urban / Rural Classification (ONS 2004) provides a methodology to classify areas of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland according to their rurality. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine the rurality of the areas in which offenders live.

Output Area Classification

The Output Area Classification (OAC) provides a socio economic profile of the people living within each of the 2,994 Census Output Areas across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. This information has been used in conjunction with each offender postcode to determine the demographics of the resident population within the area in which offenders live.

Data Analysis

To help identify the key issues and provide robust and consistent results, several analytical tools have been employed. Statistical techniques have been used when analysing the data to determine whether particular characteristics/demographics of offenders and their likelihood to reoffend are statistically significant. Results presented within this report are statistically significant to the 95% level of confidence.

- **Cross Tabulations** have been produced using Pearson's chi-squared test to determine any potential relationships between offender demographics and needs and their likelihood to reoffend.
- **CHAID** analysis has been used to segment offenders, to identify and describe particular groups of offenders who are most likely to reoffend.
- **Cartograms** have been used in place of standard geographical maps. In a traditional map of Leicestershire, based on geographic area, those Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with very high population density appear small and insignificant on the map, with the map becoming dominated by the large less densely populated areas. The cartogram was created in order to display data at the LSOA level without the presentation of the data being skewed by the geographical size of the area it represents. The cartograms used in this report are used to help identify where offenders and reoffenders are more likely to live. Rather than the map being based on the geographical size of an area, the size of each area or LSOA is based on the number of offenders living within it. Areas still retain their relative geographical position on the cartogram, so it allows the identification of those areas where more offenders live. Areas are also shaded according to the number of resident reoffenders, allowing the exploration of the geographical variation in the offender population in conjunction with the reoffending population.

A Glossary of terms used within the report is available on page 17.

3. Where are offenders most likely to live?

This section provides a comparison to determine where the adult offending population is more or less likely to live compared to the overall population of the sub-region. The adult offender population has been calculated as a rate per 1,000 residents¹ to provide a standardised measure of their likelihood to live within different communities across the sub-region. Communities have been differentiated according to levels of deprivation, recorded crime, anti-social behaviour, rurality and demography.

Within the sub-region there are 4.1 adult offenders per 1,000 of the resident population. This figure has been used as the baseline for any comparison across different communities.

In summary, across the sub-region, adult offenders are

- more likely to live in Leicester City
- in the Leicester City, more likely to live in Beaumont Leys, City and Hinckley Road LPUs
- in Leicestershire, more likely to live in Loughborough, Hinckley & Bosworth and NW Leicestershire Districts
- more likely to live in the most deprived areas
- more likely to live in areas with high levels of crime and ASB
- more likely to live in OAC areas classed as 'Constrained by Circumstances', 'Blue Collar', 'City Living' and 'Multicultural'

Where are re-offenders most likely to live?

The same methodology has been used to determine where the adult re-offending population is more or less likely to live compared to the overall sub-region population.

Across the sub-region the proportion of adult offenders that reoffend is 12.6%. This figure has been used as the baseline for any comparison across different communities.

In summary, across the sub-region, adult offenders are

- as likely to reoffend if they live in Leicester City, Leicestershire or Rutland
- almost twice as likely to reoffend if they live within the City LPU
- more likely to reoffend if they live within Loughborough
- less likely to reoffend if they live within one of the least deprived areas
- more likely to reoffend if they live within an area with a high level of crime
- more likely to reoffend if they live within an area with a high level of ASB
- equally likely to reoffend in both urban and rural areas
- more likely to reoffend if they live within an OAC 'Multicultural' area
- less likely to reoffend if they live within an OAC 'Prospering Suburb' area

Appendix 1 : shows the maps to identify the areas of deprivation, crime and ASB.

Appendix 2 : shows cross-tabulation of demographic data to compare the offender population to the resident population of the sub-region.

¹ ONS Population Estimates 2007

Each circle within the cartograms below represent a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) of Leicestershire or Leicester City. The size of the circle is proportionate to the number of adult offenders resident within the LSOA. The shading of the circle corresponds to the number of reoffenders resident within the LSOA.

Basic Rule : Large dark circles are where there are more offenders and more reoffenders resident, compared to other areas of Leicestershire and Leicester City.

Figure 1 : Cartogram showing the number of offenders and re-offenders by Lower Super Output Area : Leicestershire

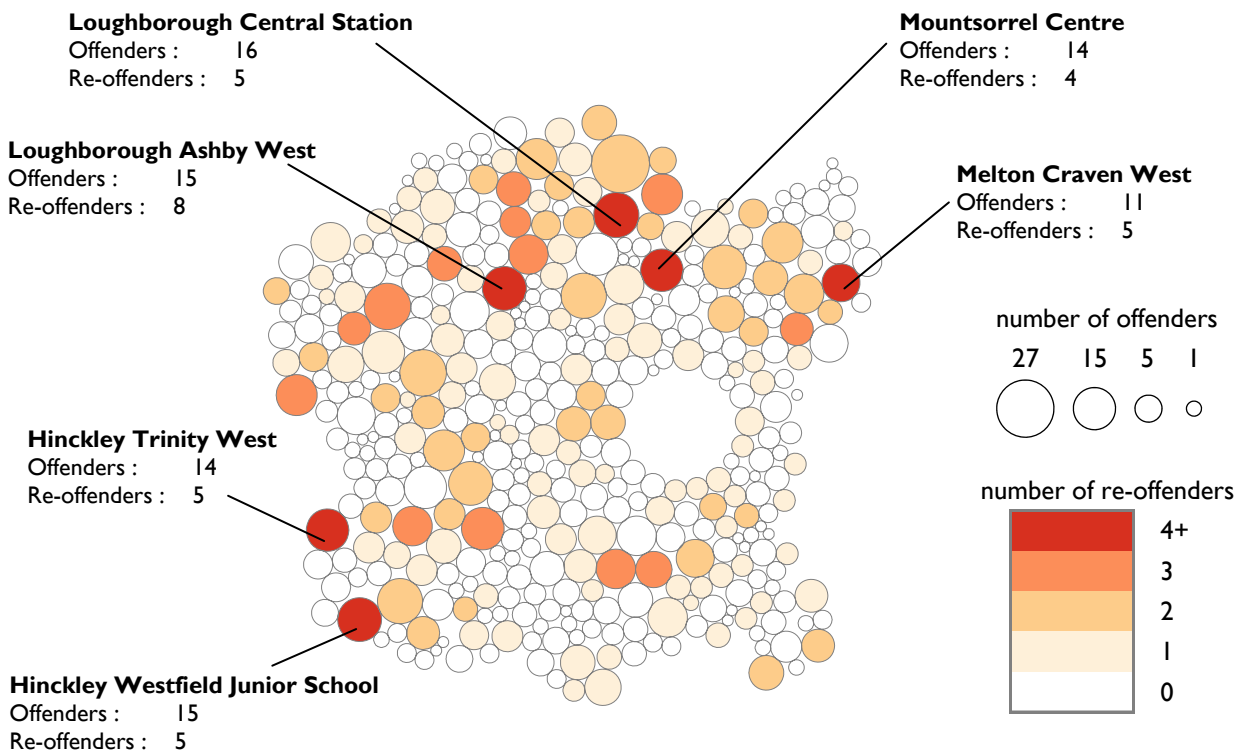
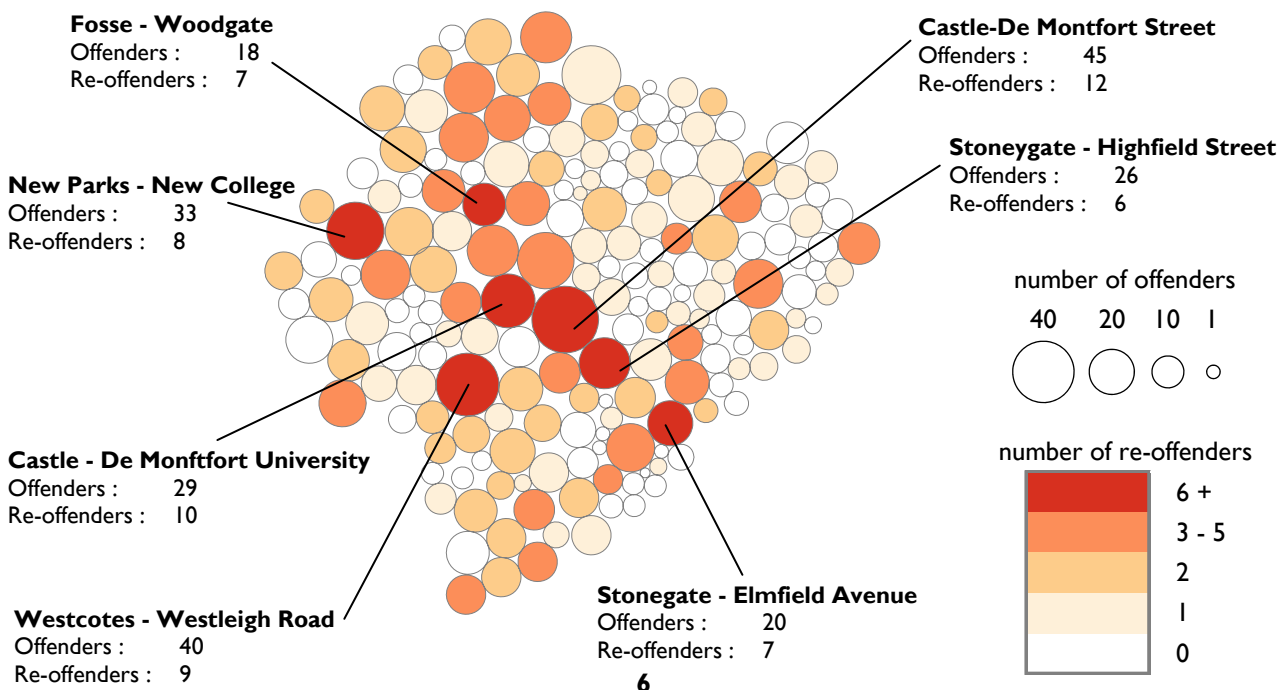


Figure 2 : Cartogram showing the number of offenders and re-offenders by Lower Super Output Area : Leicester City



5. Profile of the probation caseload

Figure 3 shows the demographic profile of offenders across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. It also identifies any significant differences in offender demographics between the Leicester City caseload and the Leicestershire and Rutland caseload.

Key demographics :

- Most offenders are male
- Most offenders are aged 20 to 39 years
- One third of offenders are BME, with half of these being Asian or Asian British
- One third of offenders live within the most deprived areas
- One third of offenders live within the areas with the highest levels of crime
- One third of offenders live within the areas with the highest levels of ASB

Key differences :

- Significantly more BME offenders in the City, but not White Other
- The proportion of offenders living in the most deprived areas of Leicestershire and Rutland is higher compared to the overall caseload proportion
- A higher proportion of Tier 3 offenders in Leicester City
- A higher proportion of offenders are on Licence in Leicester City

See Appendix 3 for the full data set

How do I interpret the chart ?

% The percentage figure represents the proportion of within each of the demographic categories within the whole Probation Area.

▲ an upward red arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly¹ higher compared to the rest of the caseload

▼ a downward green arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly¹ lower compared to the rest of the caseload

¹ differences are statistically significant to the 95% level of confidence

Figure 3 : Identifying variation in offender demographics between Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland		Probation Area	Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland
		%		
Gender	Male	85.6		
	Female	14.4		
Age	under 20 years	9.1		
	20 to 39 years	67.1		
	40 years and over	23.8		
Ethnicity	White British	74.4	▼	▲
	BME	25.2	▲	▼
BME Sub-categories	White Other	4.4		
	Asian or Asian British	11.5	▲	▼
	Black or Black British	5.2	▲	▼
	Mixed or Mixed British	3.7	▲	▼
	Other	0.6	▲	▼
Deprivation	Most Deprived (20%)	36.0	▼	▲
		29.8		
		24.5		
	Least Deprived (20%)	9.7		
Level of Crime	Highest 20%	33.7		
		34.3		
	Lowest 20%	21.1		
		10.8	▼	▲
Level of ASB	Highest 20%	31.4		
		37.3		
		20.2		
	Lowest 20%	11.1		
Reoffender	Yes	12.6		
PPO	Yes	2.6		
Tier	T1	19.1		
	T2	32.3	▼	▲
	T3	43.8	▲	▼
	T4	4.8		
Order	Licence	15.7	▲	▼
	Community Order	84.3		
Offence Type	Violence	33.4		
	Acquisitive	16.5		
	Breach	15.2		
	Motoring	11.5	▼	▲
	Drugs	7.4		
	Fraud & Forgery	4.0	▲	▼
	Criminal Damage	4.4		
	Sexual	3.6		
	Other	3.9		

Profile of the probation caseload : Leicester City

Figure 4 shows the demographic profile of offenders across the six Local Policing Units (LPUs) within Leicester City. It also identifies where there are any significant differences¹ in offender demographics between each LPU caseload and the overall Leicester City caseload.

Key differences:

- A higher proportion of female offenders in Beaumont Leys.
- A higher proportion of BME offenders in Keyham Lane and Spinney Hill LPUs, in particular Asian and Asian British offenders.
- A higher proportion of White Other offenders live in Hinckley Road LPU
- A higher proportion of reoffenders live within the City LPU
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index offence of an acquisitive crime or a breach offence live within the City LPU
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index offence of criminal damage live within Beaumont Leys LPU
- A higher proportion of offenders with an index drug offence live within the Spinney Hill LPU

See Appendix 4 for the full data set

How do I interpret the chart ?

% The percentage figure represents the proportion of offenders within each of the demographic categories within Leicester City.

▲ an upward red arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly¹ higher compared to the rest of the caseload

▼ a downward green arrow highlights where the proportion of offenders in Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland, within a particular demographic, is significantly¹ lower compared to the rest of the caseload

¹ differences are statistically significant to the 95% level of confidence

Figure 4 : Identifying variation in offender demographics between the six Police LPUs within Leicester City		Leicester City						
		%	Beaumont Leys	Hinckley Road	Keyham Lane	City	Spinney Hill	Welford Road
Gender	Male	84.9						
	Female	15.1	▲					
Age	under 20 years	8.3						
	20 to 39 years	68.7						
	40 years and over	23.1						
Ethnicity	White British	62.1	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
	BME	37.9	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
BME Sub-categories	White Other	5.2		▲				
	Asian or Asian British	17.8		▼	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Black or Black British	8.9						▲
	Mixed or Mixed British	5.0						
	Other	0.9						
Reoffender	Yes	12.3				▲		
PPO	Yes	2.6						
Tier	T1	18.8						
	T2	28.4						
	T3	47.4						
	T4	5.4						
Order	Licence	18.2						
	Community Order	81.7						
Offence Type	Violence	32.0						
	Acquisitive	17.4				▲	▲	
	Breach	16.2				▲	▲	
	Motoring	9.8				▲		
	Drugs	7.5						▲
	Criminal Damage	4.4						▲
	Sexual	3.4						
	Other	4.3						
	Fraud & Forgery	5.0						▲

6. Who is more likely to reoffend?

In Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland 12.6% of offenders on the caseload have reoffended, during the study period. Figure 6 shows how this percentage varies for different demographics and offender characteristics. It also provides a comparison of the proportion of reoffenders for each demographic for Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland.

See Appendix 6 for full dataset

Figure 6 : Identifying variation in the reoffenders demographics between Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland			Probation Area		Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland
				0 10 20 30 40		
Reoffending	Yes		12.6		12.3	13.0
Gender	Male		13.4		13.3	13.5
	Female	▼	8.3		7.2	9.7
Age	under 20 years	▲	20.6		20.6	20.6
	20 to 39 years		13.4		12.7	14.3
	40 years and over	▼	7.3		8.4	6.2
Ethnicity	White British		13.2		13.1	13.2
	BME		11.3		11.3	11.3
	White Other		16.7		17.4	15.4
	Asian or Asian British	▼	8.3		8.2	8.4
	Black or Black British		11.5		12.8	0.0
	Mixed or Mixed British		14.2		13.2	16.7
	Other		9.1		10	0.0
Deprivation	Most Deprived (20%)		14.1		11.4	16.5
Level of Crime	Highest 20%	▲	17.0		16.6	17.6
Level of ASB	Highest 20%	▲	15.7		15.7	15.8
PPO	Yes	▲	43.7		32.7	56.3
Tier	T1	▼	4.7		4.3	5.2
	T2	▼	10.5		10.2	10.8
	T3	▲	15.5		15.4	15.6
	T4	▲	32.8		25.2	44.2
Order Type	Licence		9.9		8.3	12.2
	Community Order		13.1		13.2	13.0
Offence Type	Acquisitive	▲	21.3		22.2	20.2
	Violence	▼	9.3		8.1	10.5
	Criminal Damage		16.9		19.4	14.1
	Breach	▲	17.5		15.8	19.7
	Sexual	▼	2.1		2.8	1.4
	Motoring	▼	8.9		9.1	8.7
	Drugs		10.7		10.1	11.5
	Fraud & Forgery	▼	3.8		3.8	3.7
	Other		14.2		12.1	17.2

How do I interpret the chart ?

- % The **percentage figures** represents the proportion of offenders that reoffend within each of the demographic categories. Percentages are shown for the Probation Area and separately for Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland.
- The **orange bar** represents the proportion of offenders of a particular demographic that have reoffended
- ▲ An upward **red arrow** highlights where a significantly high proportion of a particular offender demographic have reoffended compared to the overall caseload
- ▼ A downward **green arrow** highlights where a significantly low proportion of a particular offender demographic have reoffended compared to the overall caseload

Demographics and Characteristics that contribute to the likelihood of reoffending

Individual analysis of each separate demographic and offending characteristic of offenders highlights the following:

- PPOs are more than 3 times as likely to reoffend compared to the overall caseload
- The proportion of County/Rutland based PPOs who reoffend is significantly higher relative to the proportion of City based PPOs who reoffend.
- Tier 4 offenders are almost three times as likely to reoffend compared to the overall caseload
- Offenders under the age of 20 are almost twice as likely to reoffend compared to the overall caseload
- Offenders with an index offence categorised as an acquisitive crime or breach are almost twice as likely to reoffend compared to the overall caseload
- Tier 3 offenders are more slightly likely to reoffend compared to the rest of the caseload
- Offenders living within an area with high levels of crime or ASB are slightly more likely to reoffend compared to the overall caseload

Collectively analysing the demographics and offending characteristics of offenders identified the following groups of individuals who are most likely to reoffend. These are shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7 : Groups of the offender caseload identified as those most likely to reoffend

	description of group	likelihood of reoffending (compared to rest of caseload)	number of individuals
1	Tier 4 offenders who are classed as PPOs	3½ times as likely	Leicester City 52 Leicestershire 47 Rutland 0
2	Tier 3 offenders, committing acquisitive offences, living in areas with higher than average levels of ASB	2½ times as likely	Leicester City 162 Leicestershire 106 Rutland 0
3	Tier 2 offenders under the age of 20 years	2 times as likely	Leicester City 75 Leicestershire 81 Rutland 1
4	Tier 4 offenders who are not classed as PPOs	1½ times as likely	Leicester City 63 Leicestershire 28 Rutland 2
5	Tier 3 offenders who commit motoring, criminal damage, drugs or breach offences that are on a Community Order	1½ times as likely	Leicester City 293 Leicestershire 204 Rutland 3

Geographical variation in reoffending

There was no variation in the likelihood of reoffending by demographic or offending characteristic between Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland. This suggests that the reoffending behaviour of the caseload is determined more by the demographic of the individuals, their offending characteristics and the characteristics of the neighbourhood they live in rather than the administrative geography in which they live.

7. Profile of the Probation caseload : Offender Needs

Offenders have a variety of needs, some of which are directly related to their offending behaviour. Using the information collated from the OASys¹ assessment of offenders, this section aims to help understand the prevalence of these needs across the sub-region. It also aims to identify the combinations of needs that are most likely to contribute to the likelihood of an offender reoffending.

Figure 8 shows the proportion of offenders with each need as determined by their OASys assessment.

Figure 8 : Offender needs by Probation Area and Local Policing Unit

		Whole Probation Area		Leicester City							Leicestershire & Rutland												
		Yes	%	Leicester City	Leicester City	Beaumont Leys	Hinckley Road	Keyham Lane	City	Spinney Hill	Welford Road	Leicestershire & Rutland	%	Charnwood (Excl. Lough)	Loughborough	Melton	Rutland	NW Leicestershire	Blaby	Hinckley & Bosworth	Harborough	Oadby & Wigston	
Need : Thinking	Yes	53.8		56.9								50.4											
Need : Education	Yes	49.0	▲	56.0				▲				▼	41.2	▲					▼			▼	
Need : Relationships	Yes	49.7	▲	52.7					▼			▼	46.3						▼			▼	
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	42.8	▲	46.2				▲				▼	39.1	▲									
Need : Attitudes	Yes	39.4	▲	43.6				▲				▼	34.8										
Need : Alcohol	Yes	33.5	▼	30.1					▼	▲		▲	37.2										
Need : Drugs	Yes	25.1		26.5				▲				▼	23.5	▲									
Need : Accomodation	Yes	23.3	▲	25.8				▲				▼	20.4	▲					▼	▲		▼	

Figure 8 shows the largest proportion of offenders had a 'Thinking' need, down to the smallest proportion with an 'Accommodation' need. It should be noted that individual offenders can have more than one identified need.

Key Differences:

- Offenders within Leicester City are more likely to have one of the following needs or combination of needs; education, relationships, lifestyle, attitudes, and accommodation needs, compared to rest of the Probation Area.
- Offenders in Leicestershire and Rutland are more likely to have an alcohol need compared to the rest of the Probation Area.
- Offenders in the City LPU are more likely to have one of the following needs or combination of needs; education, lifestyle, attitudes, drugs and accommodation needs, compared to other Leicester City LPUs.
- Similarly in Loughborough LPU offenders are more likely to have one of the following needs or combination of needs; education, lifestyle, drugs and accommodation needs, compared to other Leicestershire and Rutland LPUs.
- Compared to other LPUs in Leicester City, offenders living within the Hinckley Road LPU are more likely to have an alcohol need
- Compared to other LPUs in Leicestershire and Rutland, offenders living in Hinckley and Bosworth are more likely to have an accommodation need.


















See Appendix 7 for the full data set

¹ OASys (Offender Assessment System) is the national system used by the Probation Service and HM Prison Service to assess the risk and needs of an offender

Which offender needs are more likely to contribute to reoffending?

The overall proportion of offenders in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, who reoffended in the period of study is 12.6%. This figure does not vary significantly when comparing the caseload of Leicester City with the caseload of Leicestershire and Rutland. However, Figure 9 shows the proportion of offenders who reoffend varies according to their needs.

Figure 9 : Percentage of offender reoffending by need

			Probation Area		Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland
Reoffending	Yes		12.6		12.3	13.0
Need : Drugs	Yes	▲	23.5		22.4	24.8
	No	▼	9.1		8.8	9.3
Need : Accommodation	Yes	▲	22.3		20.6	24.6
	No	▼	9.8		9.6	10.0
Need : Attitudes	Yes	▲	21.9		20.9	23.3
	No	▼	6.7		5.9	7.5
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	▲	20.5		18.9	22.4
	No	▼	6.8		6.8	6.9
Need : Education	Yes	▲	17.3		15.5	20.0
	No	▼	8.2		8.4	8.0
Need : Thinking	Yes	▲	16.6		15.6	17.8
	No	▼	8.1		8.2	8.0
Need : Relationships	Yes	▲	16.0		15.1	17.1
	No	▼	9.4		9.5	9.4
Need : Alcohol	Yes	▲	15.6		15.3	15.9
	No	▼	11.2		11.2	11.2

Key Differences:

- Compared to the overall caseload, offenders identified as having any of the eight needs are significantly more likely to reoffend compared to those who don't have that need.
- When comparing offenders within Leicester City and Leicestershire and Rutland, there are no significant differences between the proportion of offenders with each need who reoffend.
- Offenders with a drugs need are the most likely to reoffend. Approximately 1 in 4 offenders with a drugs need reoffend.
- Offenders with an alcohol need are least likely to reoffend
- The needs that discriminates best between those offenders that reoffend and those that don't reoffend are attitudes and lifestyles. Offenders with an attitude need are more than 3 times more likely to reoffend (21.9%) compared to those who do not have an attitude need (6.7%).

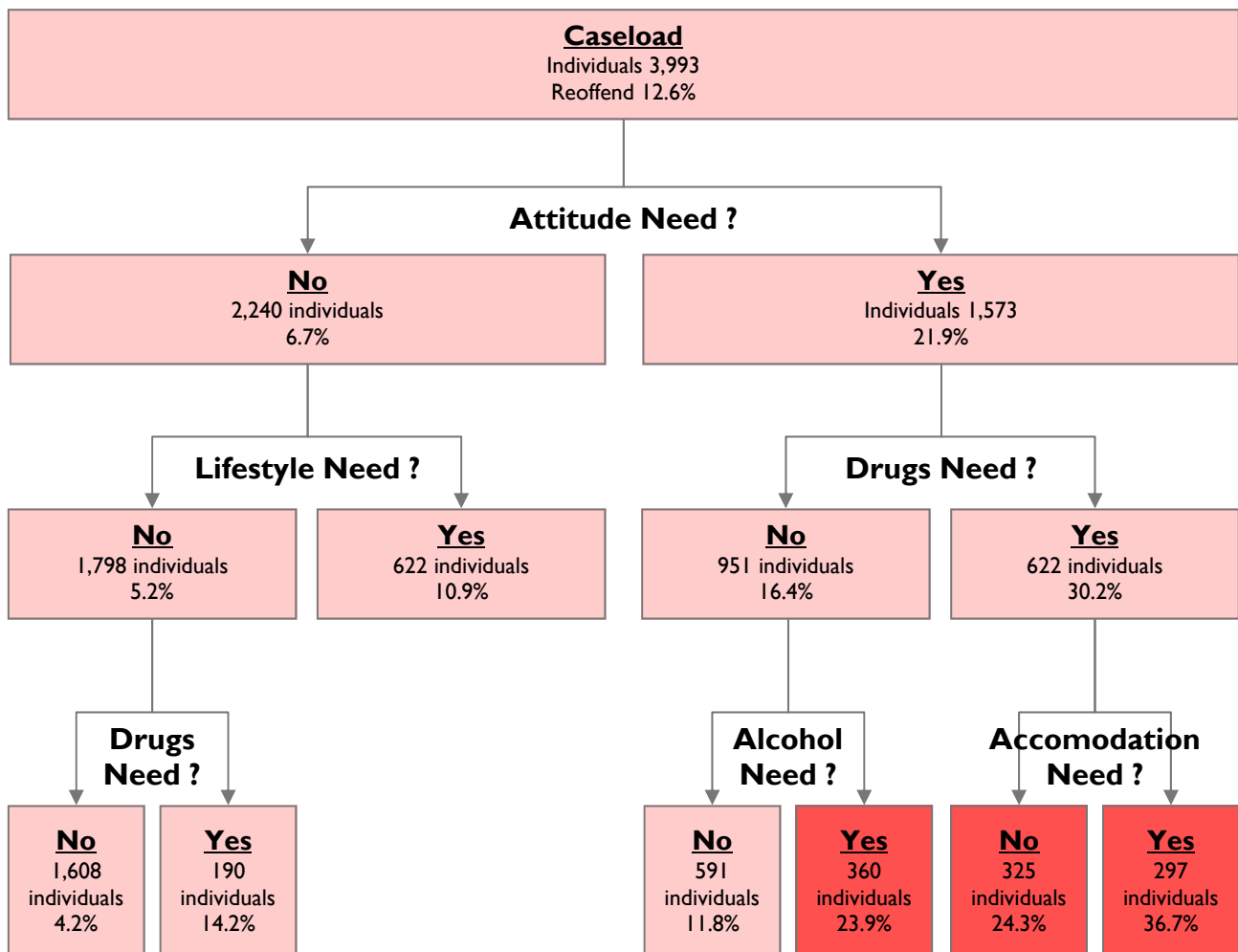
Which combinations of offender needs are more likely to contribute to reoffending?

Figure 9 looks at each offender need in isolation. However, the reality is that offender needs are more complex and individuals are more likely to have a combination of different needs.

The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland caseload have been segmented by their needs in order to identify the combination of needs that re-offenders are most likely to have.

Figure 10 shows the most significant combinations of offender needs that determine the likelihood of an offender re-offending. The overall proportion of offenders that offend is 12.6%, based on the 3,993 offenders resident within the sub-region. Of the eight needs, attitude need is the most significant predictor of re-offending. Individuals with an attitude need are almost twice as likely to reoffend. However, offenders with both an attitude need and a drugs need are more than twice as likely to reoffend and those with an attitude need, a drugs need and an accommodation need are almost three times as likely to reoffend compared to the overall caseload. Figure 10 identifies three distinct groups of offenders who can be identified based on the OASys needs assessment outcome, who are significantly more likely to reoffend compared to the rest of the caseload. Figure 11 (next page) shows a summary of these three groups.

Figure 10 : Identifying offenders most likely to reoffend by combination needs



8. Who to target : Overall Caseload

Figure 11 provides a summary of those offenders identified as being most likely to reoffend based on the needs identified by their OASys assessment (as identified in Figure 10). It identifies and describes three discrete groups from the overall caseload.

Figure 11 : Identifying offenders most likely to reoffend by combination needs

	offender needs	likelihood of reoffending (compared to rest of caseload)	number of individuals	More likely to be
1	Attitude need : Yes Drugs need : Yes Accommodation need: Yes	3 times as likely	297	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged 20 -39 • PPO • City & Loughborough LPU • Breach or acquisitive offences • Tier 3 and T4 • Most deprived areas • High levels of crime and ASB
2	Attitude need : Yes Drugs need : Yes Accommodation need: No	2 times as likely	325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged under 20 • PPO • Breach or acquisitive offences • Tier 3 and T4 • Most deprived areas • High levels of crime
3	Attitude need : Yes Drugs need : No Alcohol need: Yes	2 times as likely	360	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged under 20 • NW Leicestershire • Criminal damage offences • Tier 3 and T4 • Most deprived areas

The same method of segmentation was used to determine any variation in the combination of offenders needs that would identify any potential target groups within Leicester City or Leicestershire and Rutland.

Who to target : Leicester City Caseload

Analysis of the Leicester City caseload identified the same three offender groups as those identified for the overall caseload, as shown in Figure 11.

Who to target : Leicestershire and Rutland Caseload

Analysis of the Leicestershire and Rutland caseload identified three slightly different offender groups compared to those identified for the overall caseload. These three groups are shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12 : Identifying offenders most likely to reoffend by combination needs

	offender needs	likelihood of reoffending (compared to rest of caseload)	number of individuals	More likely to be
1	Lifestyle need : Yes Attitude need : Yes Accommodation need: Yes	3 times as likely	189	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPO • Loughborough LPU and Hinckley & Bosworth • Breach or acquisitive offences • Tier 3 and T4 • Most deprived areas • High levels of crime and ASB
2	Lifestyle need : Yes Attitude need : Yes Accommodation need: No	2 times as likely	264	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged under 20 years • PPO • Breach, acquisitive or drugs offences • Tier 3 and T4 • Most deprived areas • High levels of crime and ASB
3	Lifestyle need : No Drugs need : Yes	1.5 times as likely	137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged 20-39 years • PPO • Drugs offences

9. Recommendations

Government guidance produced in association with the introduction of the 'Reducing Reoffending' components of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 identifies three suggested levels of local activity in partnership approaches to reducing reoffending:

1. "Strategic planning to identify the profile of offender activity and needs in the area".
2. "Operational activity informed by information shared among partners, and based on a problem-solving approach to target and reduce offending and protect the public".
3. "At the individual level, case management...to assess individual offender need, to plan interventions based on this need, and to co-ordinate access to these interventions".

This Partnership Strategic Assessment can help to inform and steer local activity at all three of these levels.

- At the *strategic* level, the assessment can help inform the selection and prioritisation of annual targets identified by the sub-regional 'Reducing Reoffending Board'. It can also highlight possible gaps in existing provision, resulting in differential levels of success in reducing reoffending.
- At the *'operational activity'* level, the assessment can help local Community Safety Partnerships (and other bodies) to develop and employ responses to offending which are based upon information about those *priority groups* assessed as representing particular risks in relation to re-offending. It can also help to identify specific geographical areas and demographic sub-groups deserving of particular attention to reduce reoffending. Specifically, the assessment can help to guide and inform local CSP-level annual targets and priorities.
- At the *'individual'* level, the assessment can help to equip those with responsibility for the supervision of offenders in the community to focus extra preventive and rehabilitative attention upon those individuals and groups of individuals who are most at risk of reoffending.

Glossary of Terms

Tier

Tiering is based on a combination of factors and is actually about how intensively the case is managed-it is based on a professional judgement of the risk of harm the offender presents to the public, the likelihood of re-offending and the sentence the court has given.

Licence

A licence is the period of a custodial sentence served within the community and can contain conditions imposed by the Secretary of State that are commensurate and proportionate to managing the risk that offender poses to the public. Licences are subject to recall to prison.

Community Order

A Community Order is an order with a combination of any 12 of the requirements contained in the Criminal Justice Act 2003

Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Lower Super Output Areas are a unit of geography used for statistical analysis. They are developed and released by Neighbourhood Statistics. LSOAs were created with the intention that they would not be subject to frequent boundary change. This makes SOAs more suitable than other geography units (such as wards) because they are less likely to change over time. There are 606 LSOAs within Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Census Output Area

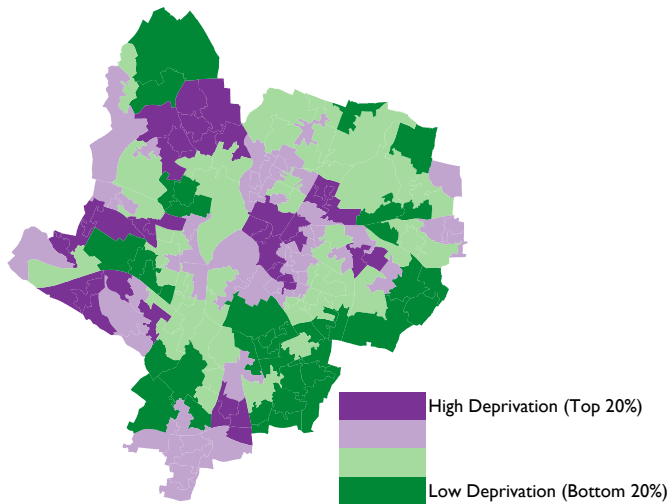
Census Output Areas are designed specifically for statistical purposes. They are based on data from the 2001 Census and were built from postcode units. Output Areas are used not only for Census output but also as the basis of Super Output Areas which have been introduced as stable and consistently sized areas for Neighbourhood Statistics.

PPO

The definition of a PPO is a local decision but is effectively decided on the number of previous convictions for acquisitive crime in a particular time period or those decided locally to be a priority.

Appendix I : Contextual Maps

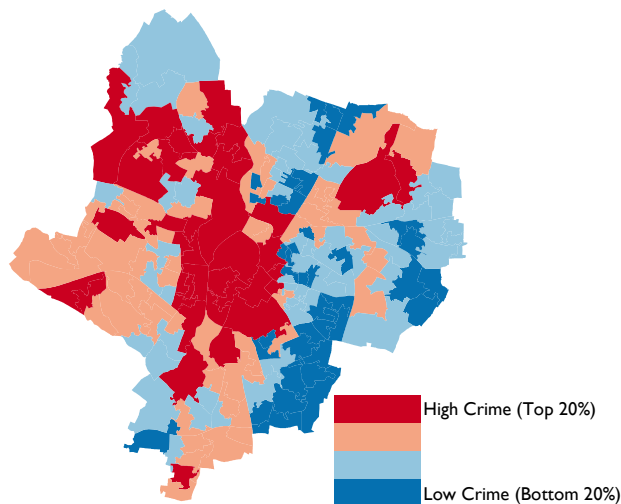
Appendix Ia : Most deprived areas of Leicester



Top 10 most deprived areas

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>Name</u>
E01013754	StMat*-Kamloops Crescent
E01013691	Saff*-Saffron North
E01013755	StMat*-Malibar Road
E01013726	Nparks*-New College
E01013632	Braun-Woodshawe Rise
E01013746	StPet*-St George's Retail Park
E01013640	Braun-Wellinger Way
E01013692	Saff*-Saffron East
E01013620	Bleys*-Home Farm
E01013621	Bleys*-Lomond Crescent

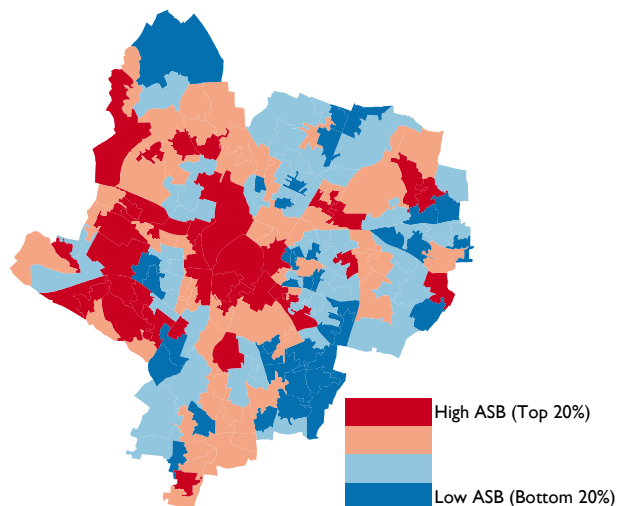
Appendix Ib : Areas with the highest levels of recorded crime in Leicester



Top 10 high crime areas

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>Name</u>
E01013644	Cstle-City Centre
E01013646	Cstle-De Montfort Street
E01013607	Abb-Abbey Park
E01013645	Cstle-De Monftfort University
E01013617	Bleys-Glenfield Hospital
E01013649	Cstle-Victoria Park
E01013684	Fosse-Bosworth Street
E01013647	Cstle-Princess Road West
E01013746	StPet*-St George's Retail Park
E01013778	Wcotes-Bede Park

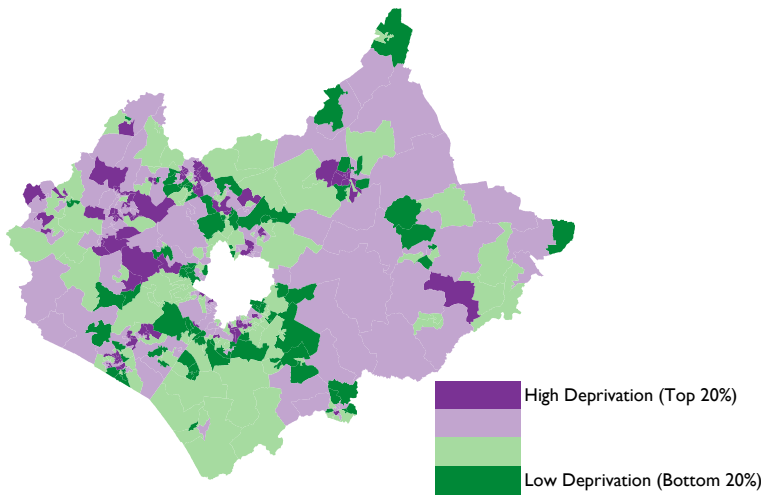
Appendix Ic : Areas with the highest levels of reported ASB in Leicester



Top 10 high ASB areas

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>Name</u>
E01013644	Cstle-City Centre
E01013646	Cstle-De Montfort Street
E01013777	Wcotes-Haddenham Road
E01013633	Braun-Braunstone Ave Library
E01013645	Cstle-De Monftfort University
E01013684	Fosse-Bosworth Street
E01013631	Braun-Braunstone Park
E01013663	CWood-Rufford Street
E01013676	Eymon-Scotwood Crescent
E01013666	Evton-Welland Vale Road

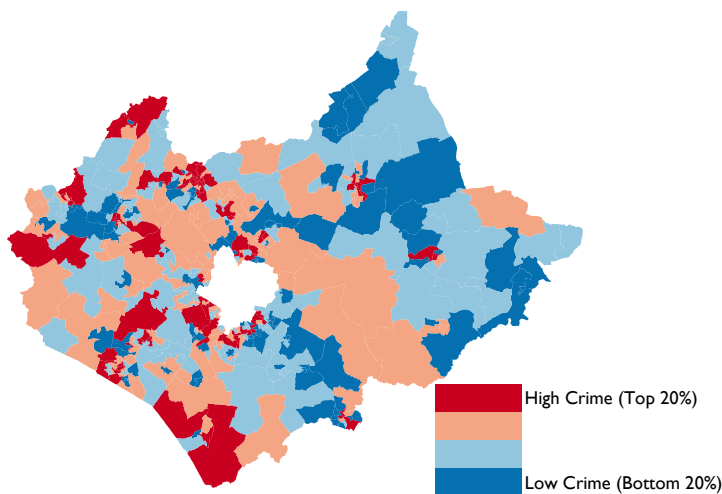
Appendix Id : Most deprived areas of Leicestershire and Rutland



Top 10 most deprived areas

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>Name</u>
E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry
E01025934	Greenhill North East
E01025725	Loughborough Warwick Way
E01025932	Greenhill Centre
E01025700	Loughborough Canal South
E01025701	Loughborough Central Station
E01025717	Loughborough Woodthorpe
E01025949	Measham Centre
E01025866	Hinckley Trinity West
E01025844	Earl Shilton East

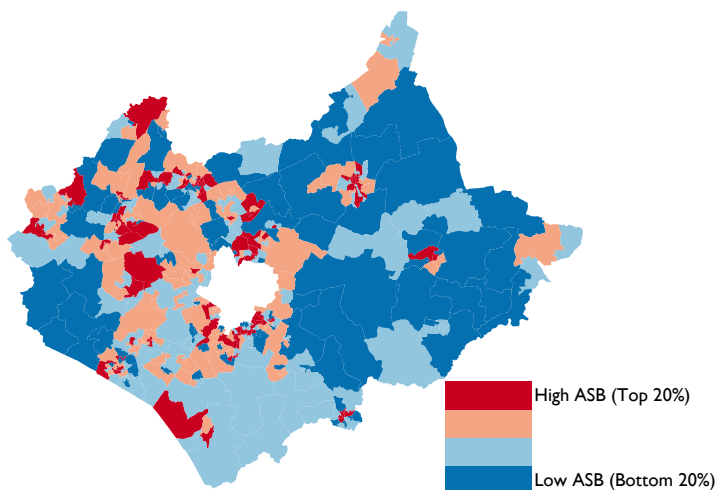
Appendix Ie : Areas with the highest levels of recorded crime in Leicestershire and Rutland



Top 10 high crime areas

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>Name</u>
E01025720	Loughborough Centre West
E01025852	Hinckley Town Centre
E01025627	Fosse Park
E01025930	Coalville Centre
E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry
E01025703	Loughborough Toothill Road
E01025926	Castle Donington West & Dor
E01025992	Guthlaxton College & Wigstor
E01025718	Loughborough Centre South
E01025894	Melton Craven West

Appendix If : Areas with the highest levels of reported ASB in Leicestershire and Rutland



Top 10 high ASB areas

<u>LSOA</u>	<u>Name</u>
E01025667	Winstanley Community College
E01025720	Loughborough Centre West
E01025852	Hinckley Town Centre
E01025669	Thorpe Astley South & Meridian Business Park
E01025766	Thurmaston North West
E01025930	Coalville Centre
E01025699	Loughborough Bell Foundry
E01025718	Loughborough Centre South
E01025992	Guthlaxton College & Wigston Police Station
E01025894	Melton Craven West

Appendix 2 :Where are offenders and reoffenders most likely to live?

District / LPU	Resident Population	Offenders	Reoffenders
	2007 estimates	rate per 1,000 residents	% of offenders
Leicester City	292,601	7.2	12.3
Beaumont Leys	45,006	10.5	12.4
City	17,243	9.0	21.3
Hinckley Road	46,763	8.9	11.4
Keyham Lane	64,319	5.6	10.0
Spinney Hill	72,065	5.6	12.1
Welford Road	47,205	6.5	12.1
Leicestershire	641,236	2.9	13.1
Blaby	92,926	2.5	8.3
Charnwood	164,843	3.2	15.3
rest of Charnwood	87,656	2.7	11.4
Loughborough	77,187	3.8	18.4
Harborough	82,315	1.9	10.5
Hinckley & Bosworth	104,427	3.2	12.8
Melton	49,487	2.6	16.2
NW Leicestershire	90,401	3.2	12.4
Oadby & Wigston	56,837	2.9	14.7
Rutland	38,430	1.7	9.1
Sub Region	972,267	4.1	12.6

Urban / Rural Classification	Resident Population	Offenders	Reoffenders
	2007 estimates	rate per 1,000 residents	% of offenders
Urban : City	292,029	7.2	12.3
Urban : County	431,693	3.3	13.7
Town and Fringe	138,212	2.1	10.1
Village	97,993	1.5	10.8
Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings	12,340	1.2	20.0
Sub Region	972,267	4.1	12.6

Output Area Classification	Resident Population	Offenders	Reoffenders
	2007 estimates	rate per 1,000 residents	% of offenders
Blue Collar Communities	128,465	6.9	13.2
City Living	32,476	7.9	19.0
Constrained by Circumstances	48,067	9.7	14.2
Countryside	136,672	1.7	8.9
Multicultural	130,291	7.3	12.9
Prospering Suburbs	333,739	1.7	8.8
Typical Traits	162,557	4.0	12.7
Sub Region	972,267	4.1	12.6

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Resident Population	Offenders	Reoffenders
	2007 estimates	rate per 1,000 residents	% of offenders
Most Deprived (Top 20%)	191,486	8.8	12.7
I	282,900	4.9	13.9
	291,685	2.2	11.5
Least Deprived (Bottom 20%)	206,196	1.4	8.8
Sub Region	972,267	4.1	12.6

Level of Recorded Crime	Resident Population	Offenders	Reoffenders
	2007 estimates	rate per 1,000 residents	% of offenders
High Crime (Top 20%)	203,470	7.8	13.9
I	296,049	4.6	12.6
	285,147	2.6	11.4
Low Crime (Bottom 20%)	187,601	1.7	9.7
Sub Region	972,267	4.1	12.6

Level of Reported ASB Incidents	Resident Population	Offenders	Reoffenders
	2007 estimates	rate per 1,000 residents	% of offenders
High ASB	203,219	7.8	14.0
I	281,202	4.6	12.3
	299,081	2.7	11.7
Low ASB	188,765	1.7	9.4
Sub Region	972,267	4.1	12.6

Appendix 3 : Offender Demographics : Total Caseload

		Probation Area		Leicester City		Leicestershire & Rutland	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender	Male	3433	85.6	1795	84.9	1638	86.3
	Female	579	14.4	320	15.1	259	13.7
Age	under 20 years	364	9.1	175	8.3	189	10.0
	20 to 39 years	2694	67.1	1452	68.7	1242	65.5
	40 years and over	954	23.8	488	23.1	466	24.6
Ethnicity	White British	2985	74.4	1308	61.8	1677	88.4
	BME	1012	25.2	799	37.8	213	11.2
BME Sub-categories	White Other	174	4.4	109	5.2	65	3.4
	Asian or Asian British	459	11.5	376	17.8	83	4.4
	Black or Black British	209	5.2	188	8.9	21	1.1
	Mixed or Mixed British	148	3.7	106	5.0	42	2.2
	Other	22	0.6	20	0.9	2	0.1
Deprivation	Most Deprived (20%)	1443	36.0	669	31.6	774	40.8
		1197	29.8	678	32.1	519	27.4
		982	24.5	559	26.4	423	22.3
	Least Deprived (20%)	390	9.7	209	9.9	181	9.5
Level of Crime	Highest 20%	1351	33.7	736	34.8	615	32.4
		1378	34.3	724	34.2	654	34.5
		848	21.1	458	21.7	390	20.6
	Lowest 20%	435	10.8	197	9.3	238	12.5
Level of ASB	Highest 20%	1258	31.4	636	30.1	622	32.8
		1497	37.3	836	39.5	661	34.8
		810	20.2	422	20.0	388	20.5
Low Level of ASB	Lowest 20%	447	11.1	221	10.4	226	11.9
Reoffender	Yes	507	12.6	261	12.3	246	13.0
PPO	Yes	103	2.6	55	2.6	48	2.5
Tier	T1	765	19.1	397	18.8	368	19.5
	T2	1293	32.3	599	28.4	694	36.7
	T3	1750	43.8	1000	47.4	750	39.7
	T4	192	4.8	115	5.4	77	4.1
Order	Licence	629	15.7	384	18.2	245	12.9
	Community Order	3377	84.3	1727	81.8	1650	87.1
Offence Type	Violence	1342	33.4	676	32.0	666	35.1
	Acquisitive	661	16.5	369	17.4	292	15.4
	Breach	611	15.2	342	16.2	269	14.2
	Motoring	462	11.5	208	9.8	254	13.4
	Drugs	298	7.4	159	7.5	139	7.3
	Fraud & Forgery	160	4.0	106	5.0	54	2.8
	Criminal Damage	178	4.4	93	4.4	85	4.5
	Sexual	145	3.6	71	3.4	74	3.9
	Other	155	3.9	91	4.3	64	3.4

Appendix 4 : Offender Demographics : Leicester City Caseload by LPU

		Leicester City	Beaumont Leys	Hinckley Road	Keyham Lane	City	Spinney Hill	Welford Road
		count						
Gender	Male	1795	383	357	309	135	354	257
	Female	320	91	57	51	20	51	50
Age	under 20 years	175	41	27	32	14	31	30
	20 to 39 years	1452	333	292	245	103	266	213
	40 years and over	488	100	95	83	38	108	64
Ethnicity	White British	1308	360	293	171	119	136	229
	BME	799	114	119	188	33	268	77
	White Other	109	20	39	13	3	20	14
	Asian or Asian British	376	23	33	120	11	166	23
	Black or Black British	188	46	25	35	10	55	17
	Mixed or Mixed British	106	23	16	15	7	24	21
	Other	20	2	6	5	2	3	2
Reoffender	Yes	261	59	47	36	33	49	37
PPO	Yes	55	8	11	9	8	9	10
Tier	T1	397	80	91	64	23	92	47
	T2	599	146	103	122	31	121	76
	T3	1000	230	195	154	86	174	161
	T4	115	17	25	19	13	18	23
Order	Licence	384	75	84	68	24	76	57
	Community Order	1727	396	330	292	131	329	249
Offence Type	Violence	676	167	142	102	40	127	98
	Acquisitive	369	96	65	57	39	56	56
	Breach	342	69	58	62	36	54	63
	Motoring	208	38	42	49	2	48	29
	Drugs	159	22	32	27	12	48	18
	Criminal Damage	93	30	19	13	7	9	15
	Other	91	21	20	15	7	20	8
	Sexual	71	15	17	12	7	12	8
	Fraud & Forgery	106	16	19	23	5	31	12

Appendix 5 : Offender Demographics : Leicestershire and Rutland Caseload by LPU

		Leicestershire & Rutland	Charnwood (Excl. Lough)	Loughborough	Melton	Rutland	NW Leicestershire	Blaby	Hinckley & Bosworth	Harborough	Oadby & Wigston
		count									
Gender	Male	1638	206	257	113	51	249	201	288	130	143
	Female	259	30	37	17	15	42	27	48	23	20
Age	20 years	189	21	35	15	4	33	21	37	8	15
	20 to 39 years	1242	158	201	87	40	182	150	227	94	103
	40 years and over	466	57	58	28	22	76	57	72	51	45
Ethnicity	White British	1677	199	244	116	62	282	202	317	133	122
	BME	213	36	48	12	4	9	25	18	20	41
Reoffender	Yes	246	27	54	21	6	36	19	43	16	24
PPO	Yes	48	9	10	5	0	5	5	7	3	4
Tier	T1	368	41	45	31	16	50	62	47	39	37
	T2	694	86	116	44	28	99	77	132	61	51
	T3	750	96	114	48	19	131	79	144	50	69
	T4	77	13	14	5	2	11	10	13	3	6
Order	Licence	245	38	35	15	9	25	30	47	21	25
	Community Order	1650	198	258	115	57	266	198	288	132	138
Offence Type	Violence	666	89	95	42	31	115	81	115	45	53
	Acquisitive	292	37	63	22	2	49	24	60	17	18
	Breach	269	36	47	26	7	37	31	40	16	29
	Motoring	254	28	24	15	14	33	33	46	35	26
	Drugs	139	14	18	6	2	13	26	30	19	11
	Criminal Damage	85	12	16	6	3	11	10	17	4	6
	Sexual	74	10	8	7	2	21	7	8	5	6
	Other	64	7	13	2	3	7	8	12	3	9
	Fraud & Forgery	54	3	10	4	2	5	8	8	9	5

Appendix 6 : % of Offenders with each criminogenic need by LPU

		Whole Probation Area	Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland
		%		
Need : Thinking	Yes	53.8	56.9	50.4
Need : Education	Yes	49.0	56.0	41.2
Need : Relationships	Yes	49.7	52.7	46.3
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	42.8	46.2	39.1
Need : Attitudes	Yes	39.4	43.6	34.8
Need : Alcohol	Yes	33.5	30.1	37.2
Need : Drugs	Yes	25.1	26.5	23.5
Need : Accomodation	Yes	23.3	25.8	20.4

		Leicester City	Beaumont Leys	Hinckley Road	Keyham Lane	City	Spinney Hill	Welford Road
		%						
Need : Thinking	Yes	56.9	58.2	56.8	53.6	59.5	56.0	59.1
Need : Education	Yes	56.0	60.1	53.1	52.2	68.6	52.7	56.1
Need : Relationships	Yes	52.7	55.6	57.2	48.0	62.1	44.0	54.5
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	46.2	46.5	48.1	41.9	59.5	43.0	45.9
Need : Attitudes	Yes	43.6	46.1	43.5	38.8	55.6	42.0	41.3
Need : Alcohol	Yes	30.1	32.3	33.6	27.1	32.0	21.1	36.6
Need : Drugs	Yes	26.5	24.4	27.3	21.2	37.3	28.4	27.1
Need : Accomodation	Yes	25.8	24.0	27.3	22.3	41.8	23.4	26.1

		Leicestershire & Rutland	Charnwood (Excl. Lough)	Loughborough	Melton	Rutland	NW Leicestershire	Blaby	Hinckley & Bosworth	Harborough	Oadby & Wigston
		%									
Need : Thinking	Yes	50.4	45.5	54.4	57.4	37.9	55.0	51.3	48.4	39.7	54.6
Need : Education	Yes	41.2	39.1	52.7	43.4	43.9	44.7	29.8	44.2	25.8	38.7
Need : Relationships	Yes	46.3	48.1	49.0	52.7	50.0	51.5	35.5	51.3	30.5	42.3
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	39.1	40.0	46.9	40.3	34.8	38.8	31.6	43.3	33.1	32.5
Need : Attitudes	Yes	34.8	30.2	41.5	34.1	22.7	39.5	31.6	36.1	29.8	32.5
Need : Alcohol	Yes	37.2	31.1	35.4	41.1	37.9	41.2	35.1	42.7	28.5	38.0
Need : Drugs	Yes	23.5	25.5	30.3	24.8	13.6	18.6	19.7	27.8	21.9	17.8
Need : Accomodation	Yes	20.4	18.3	28.6	23.3	10.6	22.3	10.5	25.7	12.6	17.2

Appendix 7 : Reoffending Population by criminogenic need

		Reoffender Counts			Reoffender Percentages		
		Probation Area	Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland	Probation Area	Leicester City	Leicestershire & Rutland
Reoffending	Yes	507	261	246	12.6	12.3	13.0
Need : Drugs	Yes	235	125	110	23.5	22.4	24.8
	No	271	136	135	9.1	8.8	9.3
Need : Accommodation	Yes	207	112	95	22.3	20.6	24.6
	No	299	149	150	9.8	9.6	10.0
Need : Attitudes	Yes	344	191	153	21.9	20.9	23.3
	No	162	70	92	6.7	5.9	7.5
Need : Lifestyles	Yes	350	184	166	20.5	18.9	22.4
	No	156	77	79	6.8	6.8	6.9
Need : Education	Yes	339	183	156	17.3	15.5	20.0
	No	167	78	89	8.2	8.4	8.0
Need : Thinking	Yes	357	187	170	16.6	15.6	17.8
	No	149	74	75	8.1	8.2	8.0
Need : Relationships	Yes	317	165	150	16.0	15.1	17.1
	No	189	94	95	9.4	9.5	9.4
Need : Alcohol	Yes	209	97	112	15.6	15.3	15.9
	No	297	164	133	11.2	11.2	11.2